

REMARKS

This responds to the Office Action dated April 9, 2008 in the present application. The Office Action has been carefully considered. Reconsideration of the application in view of the above claim amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the Office Action, claims 1-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), (e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,606,604 to Dutta. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Dutta discloses a dynamic content management systems for e-commerce application: “Web pages which are employed in recurring sales transactions between parties (i.e., between the customer and the e-commerce vendor) are stored in a local cache 206 separate from the browser cache 204.” Col. 3, lines 35-37. The dynamic and static information are separated from each other: “Persistent or “constant” information such as order forms are segregated from information which periodically or intermittently changes state on a regular or frequent basis.” Col. 3, lines 49-52. The dynamic information, such as price lists, is updated dynamically and separately from the static information, such as order forms: “If the pricing or item numbers of any stored information is out of date, the changes are automatically transmitted to customer’s data processing system 102 by e-commerce server 104....” Col. 5, lines 53-56.

In stark contrast, the present application discloses a system for management of static web pages as recited in amended claims 1-27. The present application clearly distinguishes between static and dynamic web pages. For example, dynamic web pages, such as those disclosed in Dutta, are described in paragraph 3 of the Background section of the present application:

“[0003] Database driven content management systems are typically used to automate information management for large-scale, high-volume online

operations. Such systems are capable of generating every page in a web site dynamically, e.g., at run time when the user requests the page. Dynamic pages are designed to display time-variant, user-dependent information. Examples of dynamic web pages are personalized mailboxes, customized order forms, and a web page designed to present a user with his or her favorite news topics. Since the information and layout of these types of pages changes depending on the time they are accessed, or who they are accessed by, they must be generated at run time when the user requests the page. The content displayed by the dynamic page is stored in a database or other data management system.”

In paragraph 5 of the Background section, differences between static and dynamic web pages are described:

“[0005] Dynamic generation, however, consumes computational resources and time. Additionally, dynamic generation is not required for web pages displaying content that does not change with users or time, for example, a research publication. When dynamic generation is not required, web masters are better served by static pages. A static page is a physical file that is stored in a file system, typically with HTML, SHTML or HTM extensions. Upon request, such a static page is rendered to the requesting browser. Rendering static pages is facilitated by the use of a web server such as Apache Web Server, IBM Web Server, or Internet Information Server (IIS). A web server is software capable of reading such files on the file system and transmitting them across the network to the requesting browser or an equivalent program. Most web servers employ sophisticated mechanisms such as page caching that provide higher access times for static pages. Because rendering static pages does not involve computation of the page itself, static pages can be delivered at higher performance when compared to dynamic delivery.”

In paragraph 8 of the Summary of the Invention section, one of the recited objects of the invention is “to provide a system and method for high-performance content management that automatically determines which static content pages have become stale as a result of changes to the data in the underlying data source or template.”

To that end, amended claims 1-27 recite systems and methods for management of static content pages. Further more, claim 1 and 25 recited re-generation of the entire static content

pages that contains modified content items, instead of dynamic updating of selected items of the web page as disclosed in Dutta. Accordingly, claims 1-27 are patentable over Dutta.

Conclusion

In view of the above, Applicants submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and a favorable disposition to that effect is respectfully requested. With questions regarding this response or any aspect of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicants' undersigned representative at the number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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